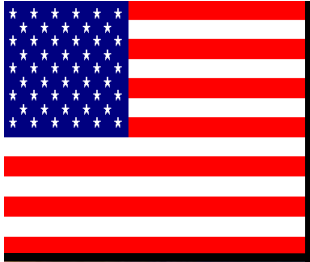


# The Early Cold War: 1945-1970



# Part I:

## “Reconstruction & Confrontation”



# The Ideological Struggle

Soviet &  
Eastern Bloc  
Nations  
["Iron Curtain"]



US & the  
Western  
Democracies

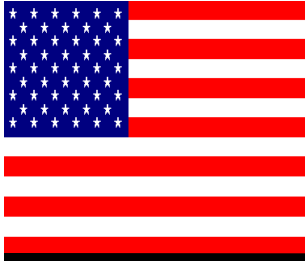
*GOAL* → spread world-  
wide Communism

*GOAL* → "Containment"  
of Communism & the  
eventual collapse of the  
Communist world.  
[George Kennan]

## METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]





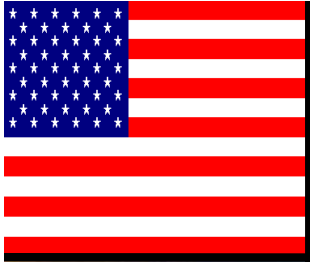
# The “Iron Curtain”



*From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.*

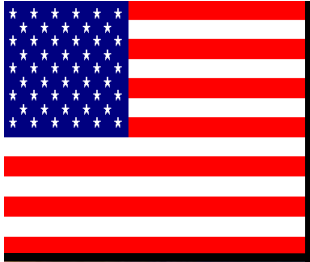
*-- Sir Winston Churchill, 1946*





# Truman Doctrine [1947]

1. Civil War in Greece.
2. Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures...We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
4. The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.

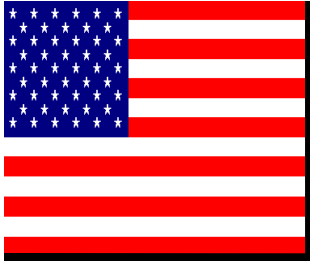


# Marshall Plan [1948]

1. "European Recovery Program."
2. Secretary of State, George Marshall
3. The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move *is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.*
4. \$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].



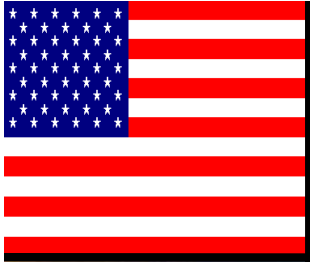




# Post-War Germany

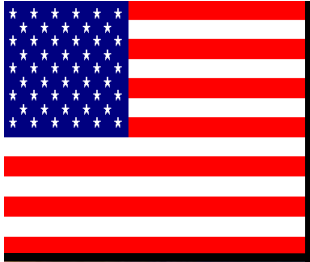






# Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)





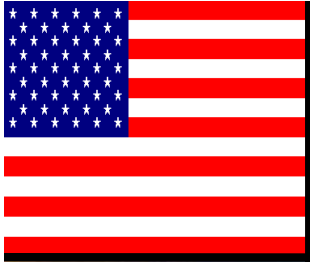
# The Arms Race: A “Missile Gap?”



- } The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.
- } Now there were two nuclear superpowers!







# North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

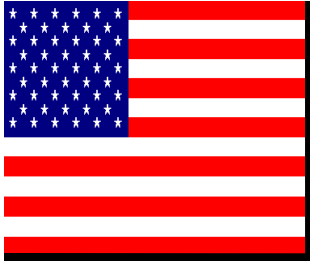


- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy



- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain

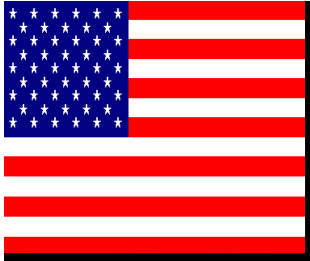




# Warsaw Pact (1955)

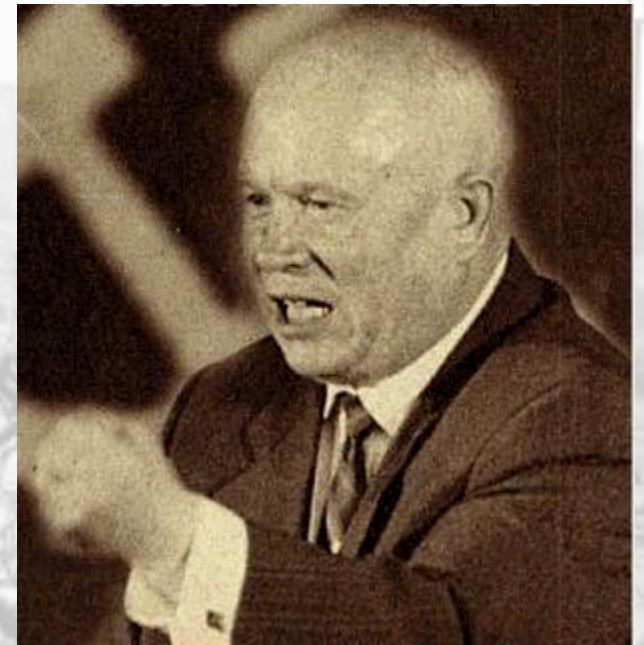


- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| } U. S. S. R.    | } East Germany |
| } Albania        | } Hungary      |
| } Bulgaria       | } Poland       |
| } Czechoslovakia | } Rumania      |



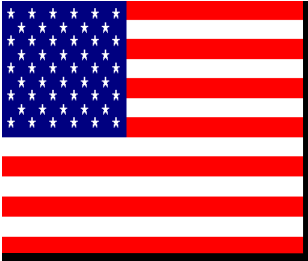
# Premier Nikita Khrushchev

*About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. **We will bury you.** -- 1956*

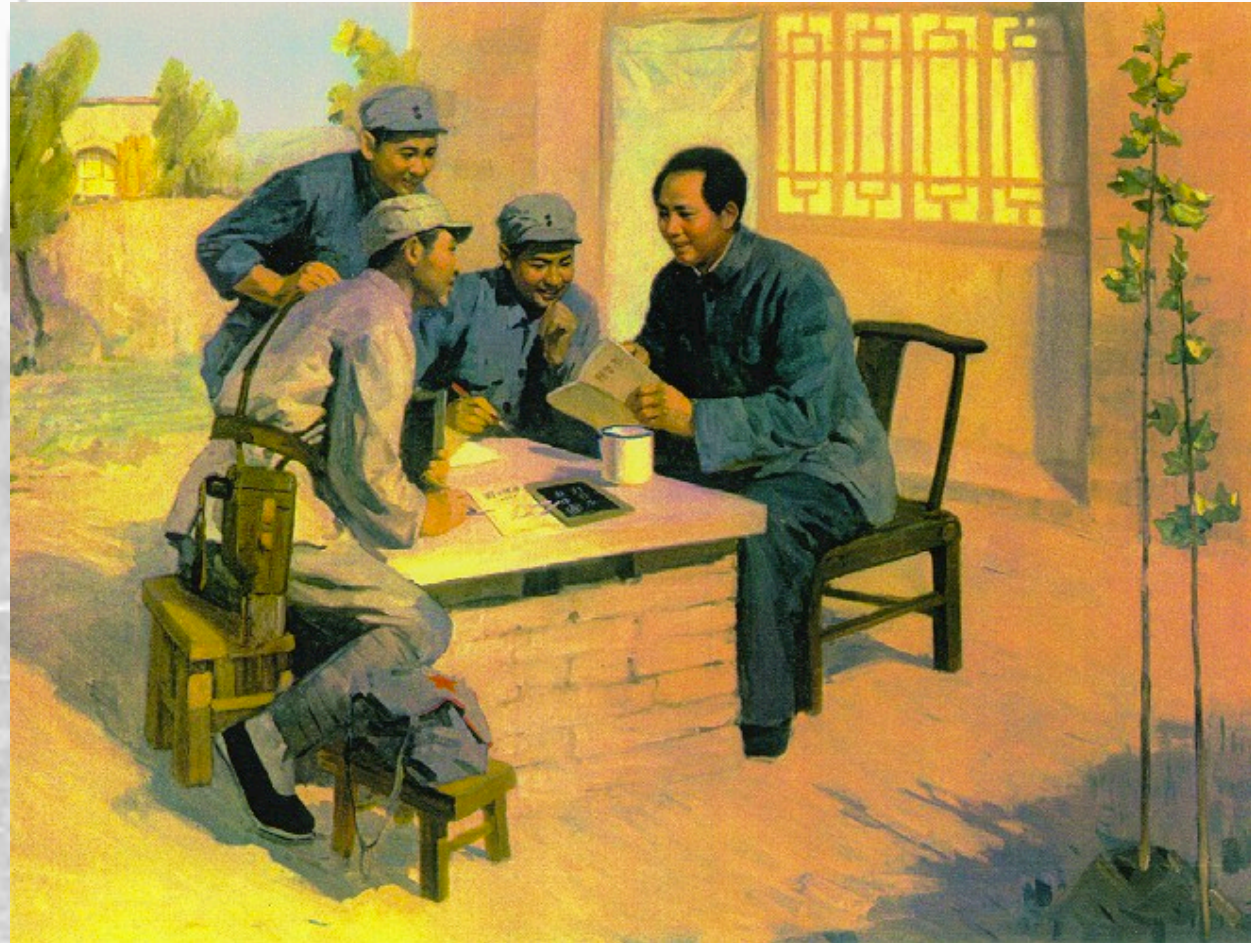


**De-Stalinization Program**



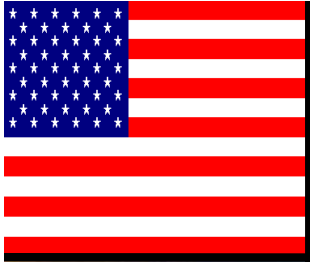


# Mao's Revolution: 1949



Who lost China? - A 2<sup>nd</sup> } Power!





# The Korean War: A “Police Action” (1950-1953)

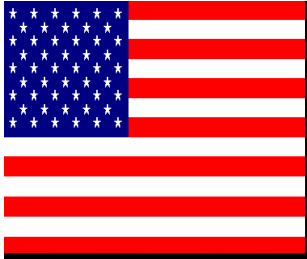


Kim Il-Sung

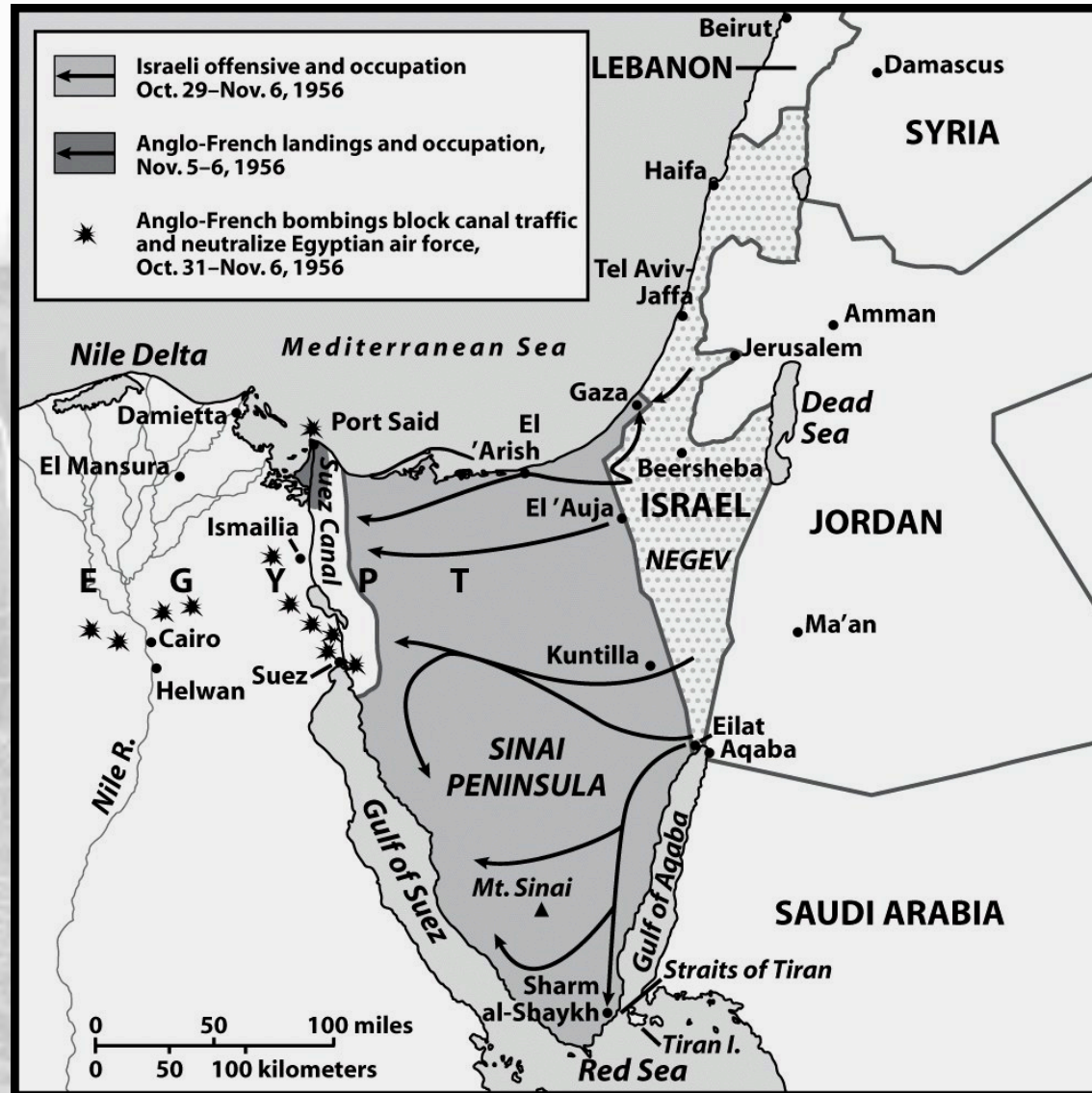


Syngman Rhee

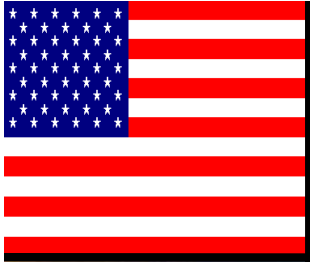
“Domino Theory”



# The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957

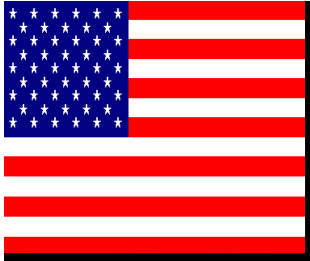




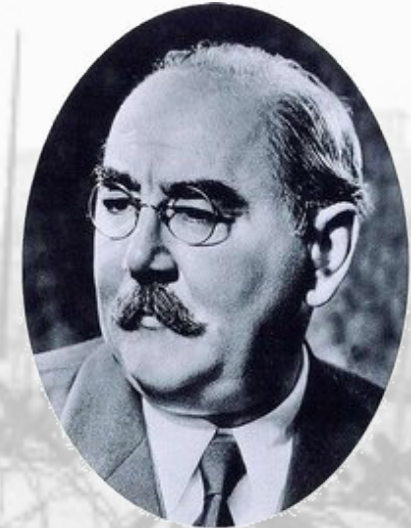


# Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty





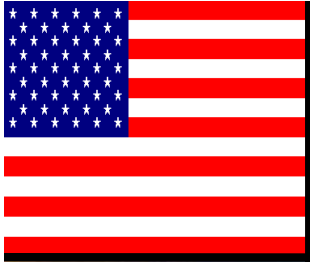
# The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



**Imre Nagy, Hungarian  
Prime Minister**

- } Promised free elections.
- } This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.

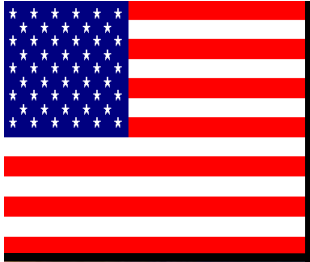




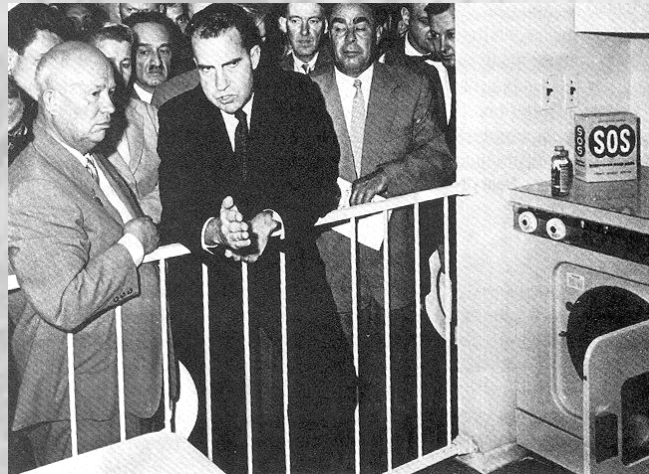
# Sputnik I (1957)



The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!



# Nixon-Khrushchev “Kitchen Debate” (1959)

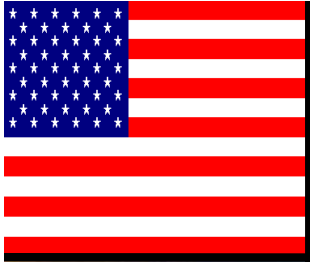


Cold War ---->  
Tensions



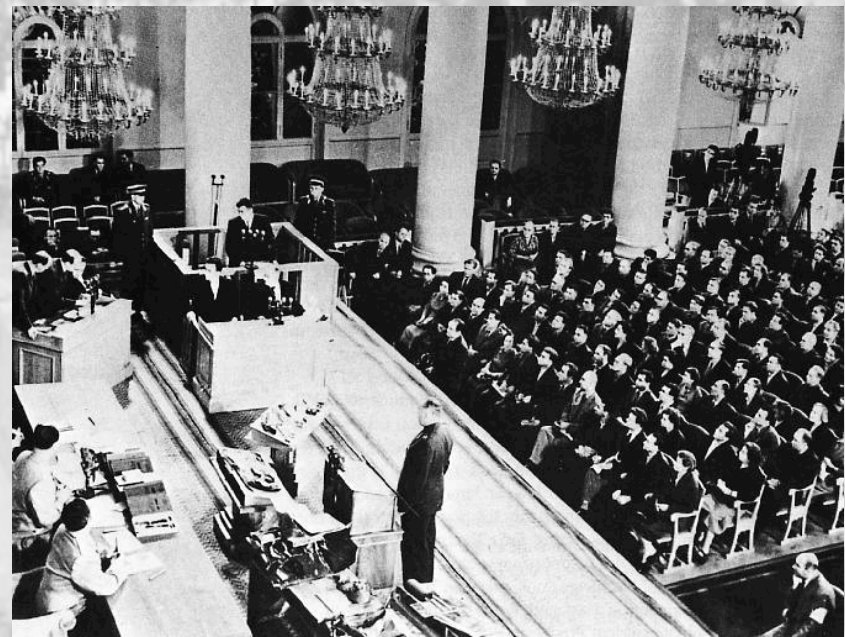
<---- Technology  
& Affluence

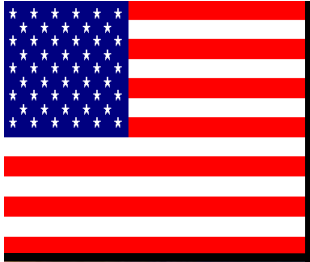




# U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.



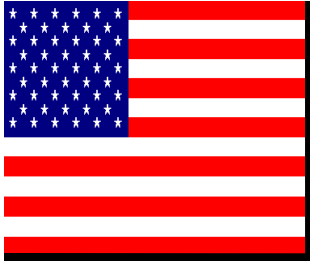


## Paris, 1961



Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.





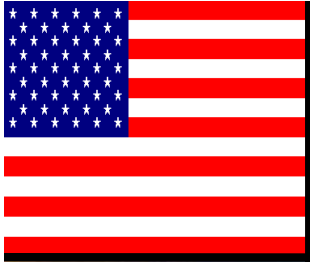
# The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)



Checkpoint  
Charlie







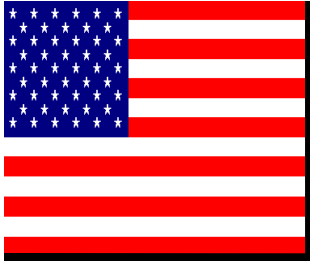
# ***Ich bin ein Berliner!*** **(1963)**



President Kennedy  
tells Berliners  
that the West is  
with them!

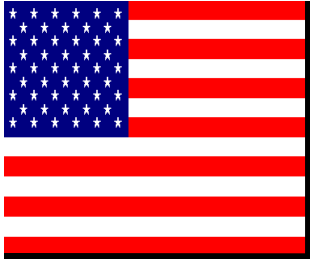




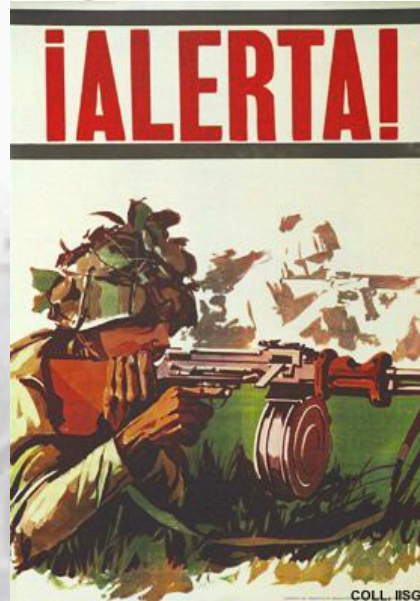


# Khrushchev Embraces Castro, 1961

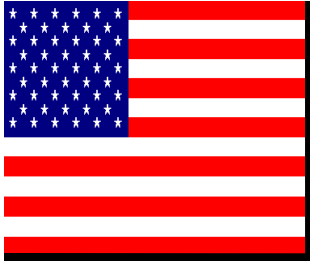




# Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)

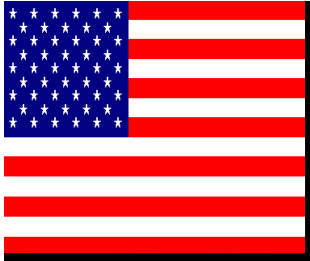






# Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



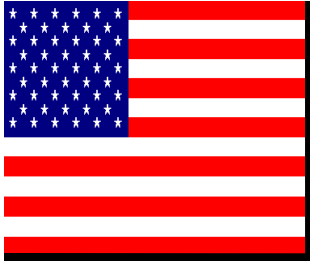


# Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



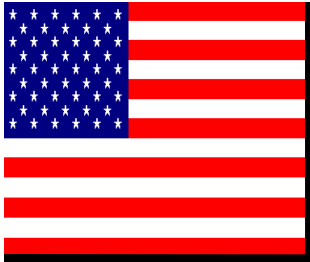
We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!





# Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

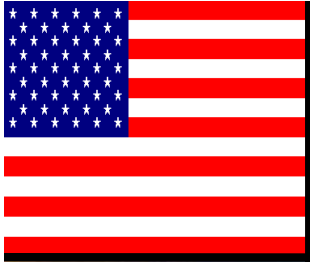




# Vietnam War: 1965-1973





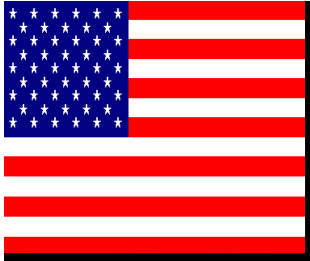


# “Prague Spring” (1968)

Former Czech President,  
**Alexander Dubček**

*Communism with a human face!*





# “Prague Spring” Dashed!



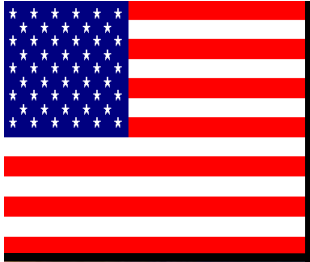
Dissidents/playwrights arrested [like **Vaclav Havel**—future president of a free Czech Republic].





## **4<sup>th</sup> French Republic: 1945-1958**

- 1. Democratic, but politically unstable [27 governments!]**
- 2. Universal suffrage.**
- 3. Weak President; powerful legislature**
- 4. Many political parties [coalition governments]**
- 5. Failure to gracefully leave Indochina.**
- 6. Botched the Suez War.**
- 7. Failed to settle the Algerian Crisis.**

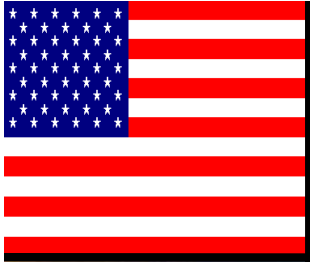


## 5<sup>th</sup> French Republic (1958-Present)

1. Powerful President.  
\* first: **Charles DeGaulle**
2. Weak Cabinet.
3. Weakened legislature.
4. Separation of powers.





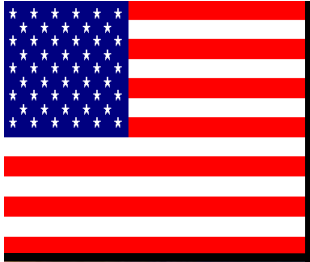


# DeGaulle's Achievements



1. Settled the Algerian Crisis.
2. Made France a nuclear power.
3. Sustained general prosperity.
4. Maintained a stable, democratic government.
5. Made France more politically independent.

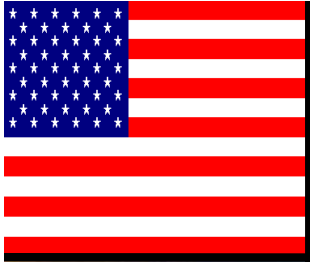
BUT, late '60s student unrest and social changes challenged him. In 1968 he resigned & died of a heart attack in 1970.



# Student Riots in Paris (May, 1968)



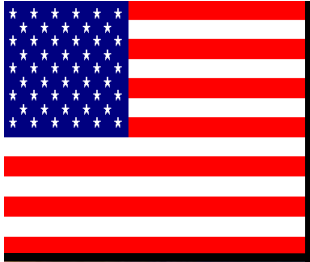




# Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

1. Limited socialist program [modern welfare state].
  - ★ Natl. Insurance Act
  - ★ Natl. Health Service Act
2. Nationalized coal mines, public utilities, steel industry, the Bank of England, RRs, motor transportation, and aviation.
3. Social insurance legislation: **"Cradle-to-Grave" security.**
4. Socialized medicine → free national health care.

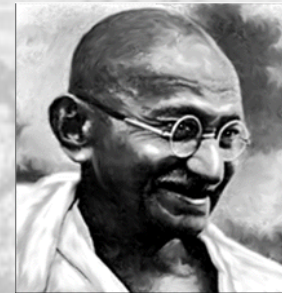




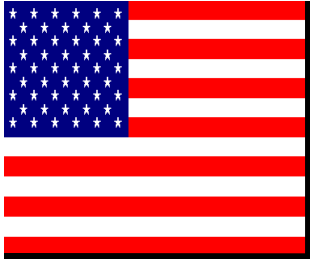
# Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

6. Britain is in a big debt!
7. The beginning of the end of the British Empire.

- India - 1947
- Palestine - 1948
- Kenya → Mau Mau uprising - 1955



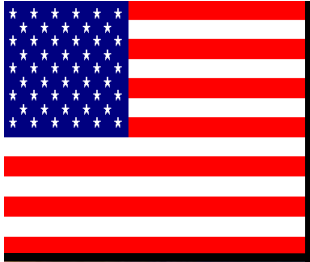




# Churchill Returns: 1951-1955



He never really tried to destroy the "welfare state" established by Attlee's government.

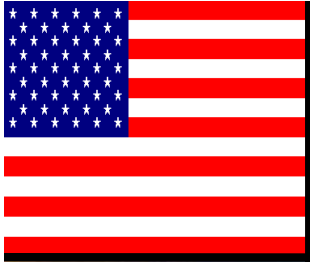


# The Federated Republic of Germany

1. Created in 1949 with the capital at Bonn.
2. Its army limited to 12 divisions [275,000].
3. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was its 1<sup>st</sup> President.
  - Coalition of moderates and conservatives.
  - Pro-Western foreign policy.
  - German "economic miracle."
4. "Father of Modern Germany."



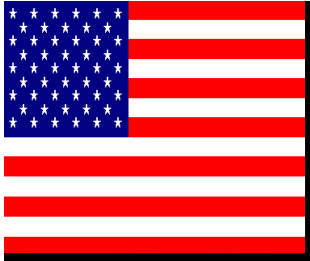




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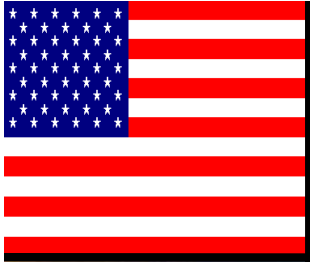


# Italy After WW II



1. **Alcide de Gasperi** was Italy's P.M. from 1948-1953
2. Coalition governments [short and unstable!]





# Part II:

## “European Union”





# European Economic Integration

## 1. 1947 → General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]

- 23 nations.
- Became the foundation of postwar global commerce.
- It set up procedures to handle commercial complaints.
- It provided a framework for continuing negotiations ["rounds"].
- By 1990, 99 nations were participating.

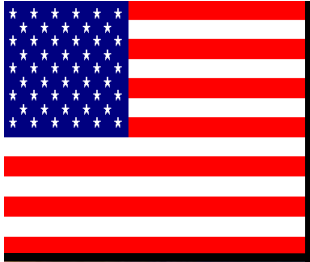




# European Economic Integration

## 2. 1952 → European Coal & Steel Community [ECSC].

- HQ in Luxembourg.
- “Inner Six” → Benelux nations, France, Italy, W. Germany.
- Placed their coal and steel industries under a form of supranational authority.
- Eliminated tariff duties and quotas on coal and steel.



# European Economic Integration

## 3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]

- HQ → Brussels.
- Treaty of Rome.







# European Economic Integration

## 3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]

- France, W. Germany, Italy, Benelux.
- Created a larger free trade area, or customs union.
  - ★ Eliminate all trade barriers.
  - ★ One common tariff with the outside world.
  - ★ Free movement of capital & labor.



# European Economic Integration

4. 1967 → combined the ECSC & EEC to form the European Community [EC].



- HQ → Brussels.
- European Parliament.
  - ★ "Eurocrats."
  - ★ 518 members [elected by all voters in Europe].
  - ★ Only limited legislative power.
- Court of Justice.





# European Economic Integration

## 5. 1991-92 → Maastricht Agreements

- European Union [EU] created from the EC.
  - ★ *One currency, one culture, one social area, and one environment!*
- Create a “frontier-free” Europe → a common EU passport.
- One large “common market.”
  - ★ Goods coming into the EU would have high tariffs placed on them.
- 2002 → a common currency [Euro]
- 2003 → 60,000 men EU rapid defense force was created.

